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WOMBWELL  
URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

and

**CHIEF PUBLIC  
HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**1961**





WOMBWELL  
URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

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HEALTH INSPECTOR**

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

**Chairman of the Council :**  
Mr. Councillor J. Rose, J.P.

**Chairman :**  
Mr. County Councillor J. W. Mellor, J.P.

**Councillors :**  
Messrs. C. E. Johnson, D. Shaw, H. F. Saunders, P. Turner,  
A. Tutill and J. Wade.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

**Medical Officer of Health :**  
R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**  
P. H. Brewin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic :**  
L. Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
W. G. S. Maxwell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

**Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic :**  
J. D. Fairclough, M.B., Ch. B.

**Medical Officer of Wombwell Ante-Natal Clinic :**  
N. M. Piercy, M.B., Ch.B.

**Chief Public Health Inspector :**  
J. Finney, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

**Additional Public Health Inspector :**  
B. Hague, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

**Health Visitors :**  
P. M. P. Adkins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
D. M. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
A. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Res. July, 1961).

**Clinic Nurse :**  
D. Hodgson, S.R.F.N.

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor :**  
E. Beever, S.R.N.

**Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office :**  
L. S. Wrigg.



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# WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Divisional Health Office,  
33 Queen Road,  
Barnsley.

December, 1962.

## ANNUAL REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the health and social conditions for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The vital statistics are satisfactory. It is true that there has been an increase in infant mortality, but this is barely higher than the national average statistically, and has been more than compensated by the fall in stillbirths. Your peri-natal mortality rate for the year was 24.5, the lowest figure achieved since 1954.

After my remarks last year it is pleasing to be able to report a marked increase in immunisation against both diphtheria and Whooping Cough in the pre-school age group. The immunisation rate for Diphtheria has risen by over 18% to a figure which is approximately the same as the divisional average. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued and by the end of the year 6,361 persons in the township had received two doses and of these 5,265 had been completed with a third dose.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindnesses they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation, and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.



# URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

## SECTION I.

### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	....	....	....	....	....	3,850	acres
Population Census 1951	....	....	....	....	....	18,837	
Registrar General's estimate of population							
mid 1961	....	....	....	....	....	18,810	
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book						5,952	
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£143,481	
Nett product of a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	£530	

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, the manufacture of by-products from coal, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1961 was 18,801, compared with 19,160 at mid 1960. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths was 81 as compared with 138 in 1960.

### Live Births

The number of births registered during the year was 286, a decrease of 24 compared with 1960. There were 6 illegitimate births or 2.1% of the total births registered, compared with 5.2% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1960 which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 15.2 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 16.2 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 17.1 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

## BIRTH RATE

BIRTHS				Rate per 1,000 Population		
				Wombwell Adjusted	Crude	England and Wales
Year	Males	Females	Total			
1954	162	159	321	17·1	17·1	15·2
1955	158	150	308	16·2	16·2	15·0
1956	150	165	315	16·6	16·6	15·7
1957	171	157	328	17·3	17·3	16·1
1958	148	174	322	16·9	16·9	16·4
1959	146	157	303	15·9	15·9	16·5
1960	159	151	310	16·2	16·2	17·1
1961	149	137	286	15·2	15·2	17·4

### Stillbirths

There were 5 stillbirths last year, 5 fewer than in 1960. The stillbirth rate was 17.2 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths as compared with 31.3 for 1960 and with 18.7 for England and Wales. Included in this figure of 5 stillbirths was one illegitimate stillbirth.

## STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1954	5	326	15·3
1955	11	319	34·4
1956	4	319	12·5
1957	5	333	15·0
1958	8	330	24·2
1959	10	313	31·9
1960	10	320	31·3
1961	5	291	17·2

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 205 comprised of 112 males and 93 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 12.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

I feel that mention should be made of the startling increase in deaths from Bronchitis during the year. This amounted to 19 total, compared with 8 in the previous year. This may, to some extent, be secondary to an outbreak of Influenza which affected the district early in the year, but I feel that this is a figure which should be watched critically.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory, respiratory, cancer.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 24.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with 12.9 per 1,000 in 1960 and with 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the seven infant deaths,

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and and Stillbirths	Peri-natal mortality
1952	5	6	377	29.2
1953	7	6	348	37.3
1954	2	5	326	21.4
1955	3	11	319	43.9
1956	5	4	319	28.2
1957	6	5	333	33.0
1958	7	8	330	45.5
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5



4 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was Nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 27.5 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Liver Abscess ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Asphyxia .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	3	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7

Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				Crude	Wombwell Adjusted	England and Wales
1954	181	101	80	9·6	11·4	11·3
1955	179	108	71	9·4	11·1	11·7
1956	173	97	76	9·1	11·6	11·7
1957	170	99	71	9·0	11·5	11·5
1958	186	103	83	9·8	12·4	11·7
1959	169	100	69	8·9	11·3	11·6
1960	172	94	78	9·0	11·5	11·5
1961	205	112	93	10·9	13·8	12·0

## Accidental Deaths

There were 8 accidental deaths in Wombwell during the year. 3 were due to road accidents, 3 occurred in the home and 2 occurred at work.

Sex	Age	
M.	49	Accident at work.
M.	63	Accident at work.
M.	73	Home accident (fall).
F.	67	Home accident (fall).
F.	77	Home accident (fall).
M.	18	Road accident.
M.	67	Road accident.
F.	76	Road accident.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

				Males	Females	TOTAL
Under 1 year	....	....	....	6	1	7
1 – 5 years	....	....	....	–	1	1
5 – 10 years	....	....	....	–	1	1
10 – 15 years	....	....	....	–	–	–
15 – 20 years	....	....	....	1	–	1
20 – 25 years	....	....	....	–	–	–
25 – 35 years	....	....	....	1	1	2
35 – 45 years	....	....	....	3	3	6
45 – 55 years	....	....	....	9	8	17
55 – 65 years	....	....	....	17	6	23
65 – 70 years	....	....	....	16	7	23
70 – 75 years	....	....	....	17	17	34
75 – 80 years	....	....	....	22	17	39
80 – 85 years	....	....	....	13	22	35
85 – 90 years	....	....	....	7	4	11
90 years and over	....	....	....	–	5	5
TOTALS ....				112	93	205



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961

				Males	Females	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	....	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	....	....	....	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	....	....	....	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	....	....	....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	....	....	....	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	—	—	—
8. Measles	....	....	....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	....		....	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	....		....	—	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	....		....	4	2	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	....	....	....	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	....	....	....	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				3	10	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	....	2	—	1
16. Diabetes	....	....	....	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	....		....	21	15	36
18. Coronary disease, angina	....	....	....	28	12	40
19. Hypertension	....	....	....	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease	....	....	....	10	17	27
21. Other circulatory disease	....	....	....	1	3	4
22. Influenza	....	....	....	1	4	5
23. Pneumonia	....	....	....	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	....	....	....	16	3	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	....		....	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	....	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	....		....	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis		....	....	3	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	....	....	....	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations		....	....	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....		....	10	10	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	....	....	....	3	2	5
35. Suicide	....	....	....	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	....		....	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES				112	93	205

# PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Wombwell Urban District	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov'nal figures)
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude .. .. .	15·2	16·7	17·2	17·4
Adjusted .. .. .	15·2	16·9	17·4	17·4
Death rate per 1,000 esti- mated population:				
Crude .. .. .	10·9	12·8	12·1	12·0
Adjusted .. .. .	13·8	13·6	13·4	12·0
Infective and Parasitic dis- eases excluding Tuberculo- sis but including Venereal Diseases .. .. .	—	0·05	0·05	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory .. .. .	—	0·06	0·06	0·07
Other .. .. .	—	0·00	0·00	0·01
All forms .. .. .	—	0·06	0·07	0·07
Cancer .. .. .	1·38	2·09	1·98	2·16
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .. .. .	1·91	1·97	1·84	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	3·88	4·79	4·50	Not available
Respiratory diseases ..	1·75	1·75	1·64	Not available
Maternal Mortality .. ..	—	0·30	0·27	0·33
Infant Mortality .. ..	24·5	24·2	24·6	21·4
Stillbirths .. .. .	17·2	19·7	20·2	18·7
Peri-natal Mortality ..	27·5	33·5	34·2	Not available

## SECTION II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

#### General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

#### Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for this service.

#### Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

## **Tuberculosis**

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows :

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

## **Venereal Diseases**

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,  
Queens Road,  
Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

## **Clinic Facilities**

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the W.R.C.C. Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m., and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. School clinics are held fortnightly on Tuesday mornings at the Wombwell Clinic. Ante-Natal Clinics are held on Thursday afternoons at Wombwell Clinic.

## **Laboratory Service**

The Laboratory Service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.



Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

### **Ambulance Service**

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area being at Hoyland. Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

I am indebted to Mr. C. Knowles, your Surveyor, for the following reports :

### **Sewage Disposal**

**New Scarborough Sewage Works** — I have again to report that owing to a seam of coal being worked under the New Scarborough Sewage Works the effects of mining subsidence are still apparent in the tanks and filters.

Since your last report, work has continued on the new 18" dia. sewer from New Scarborough Sewage Works, across to Littlefield Lane and through Mitchells Pit Yard across the Canal to the bottom of Aldham House Lane.

**Lundhill Sewage Works** — The good effluent at these Works is still maintained.

### **Sewers**

We have still got the same difficulties with regard to the blockage of sewers owing to mining subsidence and these have to be remedied as they occur.



## Housing

During the year under review the houses etc., completed by the Council were :

24	—	Flatlets.
20	—	Bungalows.
18	—	3-bedroomed Houses.

The following dwellings were completed by private enterprise :

1	—	Flat.
63	—	Bungalows.
6	—	Houses.

## Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. B. J. Barnes, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

The number of people using the public baths increased during the year in all sections except the slipper baths. The decline in the use of this service is the same throughout the country and is a sign that more private dwellings are being fitted with a bathroom. At the same time pit head cleansing facilities are also much improved over the past.

The number of bathers during the year was :

West Riding School children :	23,438	- an increase of 3,000.
West Riding Evening Classes :	2,468	- an increase of 100.
Total number of bathers :	76,059	- an increase of 4,288.

The end of this year marked the retirement of Mr. G. R. Johnson who has been manager of the Public Baths for the past 24 years. Before he left he saw work start on a complete new modern and up-to-date Filtration and Sterilisation plant at the Baths. The new plant is capable of dealing with the maximum number of bathers and ensuring at all times a sterile, clean, sparkling water in which to enjoy bathing. Most of the problems of the past should now be eliminated.

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases last year amounted to 411 cases, as compared with 167 in the previous year. This is largely accounted for by the high incidence of Measles, partly compensated by the fall in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the year 1961

					Total Cases notified
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	4
Measles	....	....	....	....	359
Whooping Cough		....	....	....	4
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	4
Puerperal Pyrexia		....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	38
Meningococcal Infections				....	1

Scarlet Fever

4 cases were notified last year as compared with 7 in 1960.

Measles

359 cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with 43 in the previous year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of infants vaccinated was 88, compared with 103 in the previous year. You will recall that last year I commented that by changing the date on which vaccination was done we had temporarily lowered the number of infants vaccinated in that year. This figure should have shown signs of recovery in 1961, but I am afraid that this has not proved to be the case.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis — Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis — Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1951	17	—	—	4	7	5	17	—	33	3	—	1	1	2	—	134	220	13
1952	12	—	—	4	2	2	16	1	23	5	—	2	3	1	—	131	187	3
1953	65	—	—	3	—	1	15	—	21	5	—	1	3	—	1	27	469	12
1954	16	1	—	5	2	5	19	—	14	3	—	2	1	1	—	159	66	3
1955	8	—	—	6	—	2	10	—	10	2	—	—	8	5	—	33	385	10
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1
1961	4	—	—	—	4	1	38	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	359	—



## **Diphtheria and Whooping Cough**

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 4 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 100 in 1960. A special effort was made during the year to invite pre-school children who, according to our records had not been immunised, to the New Clinic in Summer Lane for special immunisation sessions. By these means it was possible to increase the number of pre-school children immunised against Diphtheria from 50.1% in 1960 to 68.2% in 1961. You will appreciate that to raise this percentage by 18 involves quite a lot of children. The total number of children immunised against Diphtheria in the 0-15 years age group is now 79.2% compared with 73.6% in 1960. The number of school children immunised against Diphtheria rose from 82.8% to 84.4%. The number of children immunised against Whooping Cough rose from 53.7% to 69.4%.

## **Poliomyelitis**

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Vaccination against the disease continued and during the year 536 children, 191 young adults, 8 expectant mothers and 314 adults were immunised with two doses. This brings the total persons immunised since the scheme began in Wombwell to 6,361, of whom 5,265 have received a third dose. In addition to this, 790 primary school children received a fourth dose during the month of August, but unfortunately supplies of vaccine did not allow this programme being proceeded with during the year.

## **Food Poisoning and Dysentery**

I am happy to report that no case of either disease occurred during the year.

## **Primary Pneumonia**

38 cases were notified in 1961, compared with 11 cases in the previous year. It is perhaps worthy of note that 18 of these cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and would appear to be associated with an outbreak of Influenza which occurred in the district at that time.

## Tuberculosis

Only one new case of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, was notified during the year, but one case was restored to the register.

### New Cases and Mortality for the past ten years

Year		NEW CASES		DEATHS	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1952	....	23	5	6	2
1953	....	21	5	6	—
1954	....	14	3	5	—
1955	....	10	2	—	—
1956	....	12	4	2	—
1957	....	12	1	1	1
1958	....	13	2	4	—
1959	....	5	—	2	—
1960	....	6	2	1	—
1961	....	1	—	—	—

### TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality in 1961

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 64 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## TUBERCULOSIS — Record of Cases during 1961

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January	74	41	13	11
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ....	1	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register ....	—	1	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ....	2	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts ....	2	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ....	—	1	—	1
No. died from Tuberculosis ....	—	—	—	—
No. died from other causes ....	1	—	—	—
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TOTAL at end of 1961	74	41	13	10
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SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1961

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Wombwell.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present to you my Annual Report on those matters concerning the health of Wombwell for which my Department is responsible.

In preparing this Report I am appreciative of the continued help received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Heads of other Departments, the Additional Public Health Inspector and the Clerks in my Department. Changes in staff created some difficulty and delay but I am confident that as the Senior Clerk and the newly appointed Junior gain experience they will achieve a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

In addition to the matters covered in the pages of this report there are many items to which reference cannot possibly be made. Much time is devoted to interviewing people on questions arising under the Public Health and Housing Acts, rents and tenancy difficulties, overcrowding, trouble with neighbours etc., and many other widely differing subjects. I have little doubt that many people, who receive advice benefit from it. I am equally certain that many other people, especially older ones, would seek the help and advice of this Department if it were more suitably situated.

In form the Report has not been changed at all and the emphasis has been placed on Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing, as no doubt it will be for many years to come.

1961 was the first complete year since the Noise Abatement Act came into force in November, 1960. Other legislation affecting this Department and which came into operation during the year under review were the Factories Act, 1961, the Public Health Act, 1961 and the Housing Act, 1961. Reference is made to these later.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

## Housing

During the year 130 new dwellings were erected in your district, 62 by the Council and 68 by private enterprise.

The 62 dwellings erected by the Council consisted of 18 3-bedroom houses, 20 2-bedroom bungalows and 24 flatlets. 20 flatlets were erected as a further development of the Copeland Road Estate and a new site in Brampton Road was developed by the building of 18 3-bedroom houses, 20 2-bedroom bungalows and 4 flatlets. The new departure from what has been regarded as normal practice by building flatlets to accommodate single persons was a very welcome one and proved to be an excellent additional means of reducing "under-occupation". The greater the variety of housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority the easier it is to meet the widely differing demands for such accommodation.

The 68 dwellings erected by private enterprise were an extension of the residential area to the south-east of Lundhill Road.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6,024. The estimated population for mid 1961 was 18,810 and this gives an average figure of 3.12 persons per house. It is interesting to compare this latter with the corresponding figure for 1930 which was 4.64. This is some indication of the progress made during the period of 31 years.

During the year 62 newly erected Council bungalows, houses and flatlets and 40 lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows :—

(1) Alleviation of Overcrowding :				
(a) Single Families	....	....	....	11
(b) Two or more families in house	....			74
(2) Cases of sickness or disability	....	....		2
(3) Slum Clearance	....	....	....	15

### Slum Clearance

It is with regret that I am not able to report satisfactory progress in the Slum Clearance Programme. It was originally agreed when the Council's Programme was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September 1955, that 297 houses should be dealt with in the first five years. Thereafter 50 houses annually would be represented under the Housing Act. As will be seen above only 15 houses were allocated to Slum Clearance.



The system of moving single persons and aged couples into flatlets and bungalows in order to make the larger houses available for families was again followed. The smooth operation of such a scheme is only made possible by very close collaboration with the Collector. I have referred in the past to the difficulties which accompany such a system and as we reach the point when it can be said that under-occupation has been eliminated these difficulties will increase. It will be necessary before any further flatlets are built to look into the whole question of distribution of housing accommodation. It would appear to me that the greatest demand will always be for 3-bedroom and 2-bedroom accommodation whether it be in the form of houses, bungalows or flats.

Since the number of houses available for Slum Clearance purposes was so small the number of representations of unfit houses was limited to the following, but with the prospect of further houses being made available in 1962, 16 houses in a Clearance Area were also represented :—

#### Individual Unfit Houses

Premises:	62, Milton Street,	Wombwell	1
Premises:	64, Park Street,	Wombwell	1
Premises:	83-89, Tingle Bridge Lane,	Hemingfield	4
Premises:	White House, School Street,	Hemingfield	1
Premises:	182-188, Everill Gate Lane,	Broomhill	4
Premises:	29, Canal Boat Yard,	Hemingfield	1
Premises:	52, Church Street,	Jump	1
Premises:	2, Prospect Terrace,	Wombwell	1
			<hr/> 14 <hr/>

#### In Clearance Area

Premises:	128-158, Pontefract Road,	Broomhill	16
			<hr/>

During the past few years I have repeatedly brought to your notice the highly demoralising influence and the serious physical and mental danger of poor housing accommodation. Some of the houses which are included in the Slum Clearance Programme and which in the ordinary course of events would have been demolished before now, have deteriorated to such an extent that they now present a very sorry picture indeed. The plight of some of the occupants of these houses



is deplorable and the repeated delays in dealing with them is trying their patience to the extreme. With the promise of 92 dwellings to be erected at Jump and Wombwell in 1962 the year ended on a more optimistic note than for many years.. It will be possible to represent a further 72 dwellings during the next year and I should be able to report some improvement. It is pleasing to contemplate the elimination of unfit houses in what is probably the worst area in the Urban District, in the village of Jump. I have always stressed that it is of paramount importance to redevelop such villages and to retain their identity. Once building is started it is hoped that it will be continuous until all the unfit houses have been demolished and Jump can be said to be a modern village. This is a tremendous opportunity to create something lasting and worthwhile.

It is hoped, however, that this prospect of a sudden spurt in the Slum Clearance Programme is not just another chapter in the story of delays and frustrations caused by the uneven progress since 1955. It is harmful to all concerned, the Local Authority and its Officers in their efforts to achieve some measure of progress, the people living in properties scheduled for demolition, and Building Contractors who are unable to plan their work more than a short period ahead. To maintain an even rate of progress in building is surely to achieve a higher degree of economy.

During the year the demolition of 52 houses was secured as follows :—

<b>1. In Clearance Areas</b>		
Premises: 1-45 (Odd Nos. inclusive) Brampton Road,		
Wombwell	.... ..	23
Premises: 82-114(Even Nos. inclusive) Wath Road,		
Wombwell	.... ..	17
		<hr/>
		40
<b>2. Not in Clearance Areas</b>		
Premises: 6, 8, and 10, Church Street, Wombwell	....	3
Premises: 1, 3, and 5, Cheapside, Wombwell	.... ..	3
Premises: 62 and 64, Park Street, Wombwell	.... ..	2
Premises: 83-89 (Odd Nos. inclusive) Tingle Bridge,		
Hemingfield	.... ..	4
		<hr/>
		12

## Improvement Grants

The Council has operated the Discretionary Grant system since its inception in 1949 and when the Standard Grant scheme was introduced in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1965, it was felt that a combination of the two systems would lead to a greatly increased number of applications for grants. During 1960 the Council approved the making of 47 grants, 15 Discretionary and 32 Standard. In 1961 the number of grants made was 44, 24 Discretionary and 20 Standard. This was disappointing, to say the least.

One pleasing feature was that the owner of five tenanted houses improved them with the aid of Discretionary Grants. The remaining applications came from owner occupiers. Despite constant publicity by my Department in which the advantages of house improvement with the aid of improvement grants are shown, there is an undoubted reluctance on the part of owners of the property to take advantage of such grants. This reluctance is due to a number of factors. In some cases owners state that they are not in a position to carry out the improvements and in some cases where the owner has indicated his willingness to carry out the improvements the tenants have been unwilling to pay the increased rent. As housing standards rise it is becoming increasingly imperative that those houses which do not fall under the heading of unfit, which are structurally sound and which obviously have a life in excess of 15 years should be provided with modern amenities. There are many terrace houses, especially, in the town built between 40 and 60 years ago, which would readily lend themselves to improvement. It would appear that it may be necessary, in the face of continued reluctance on the part of property owners, to enforce the carrying out of improvements in such houses. It would be criminal to allow such property to deteriorate to such a level that they must be demolished without a real effort to extend their useful life.

After many trials and tribulations, amendments and additions, the improvements grants scheme is now workable and I would say highly attractive. It is becoming increasingly obvious that a directive from Ministry level is needed to break through the comparative dead lock and to increase the number of houses being improved annually to such an extent that there is some prospect of all houses in the area being provided with modern amenities within a reasonable period.



The Housing Act 1961, which came into operation during the year, amended the existing improvement grants scheme in a number of ways. These amendments were designed to clarify a number of provisions which in the past had been capable of more than one interpretation. For example the definition of the standard amenity “hot water supply” was amended to read “a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in the bathroom and at a wash basin and at a sink”. A new amendment concerning the standard amenity “a water closet in or contiguous to a dwelling” had the effect of allowing the interpretation to be more elastic. A further amendment was to increase from 8% to 12½% the permitted increase in rent where the landlord carries out such improvement works. During 1961 Discretionary and Standard Grants were made as follows :—

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Premises	Amount of Grant		
	£	s.	d.
No. 152, Station Road, Wombwell .. ..	179	0	0
No. 7, Wilson Street, Wombwell .. ..	153	18	0
No. 9, Four Lane Ends, Platts Common ..	156	10	0
No. 11, Four Lane Ends, Platts Common ..	128	10	0
No. 14, New Street, Wombwell .. ..	150	0	0
No. 14, Kelvin Grove, Wombwell .. ..	202	0	0
No. 4, Barnsley Road, Wombwell .. ..	103	0	0
No. 7, Victoria Road, Wombwell .. ..	199	10	0
No. 259, Hough Lane, Wombwell .. ..	217	10	0
No. 144, Hough Lane, Wombwell .. ..	185	0	0
No. 150, Station Road, Wombwell .. ..	199	0	0
No. 10, Kelvin Grove, Wombwell .. ..	106	0	0
No. 62, Stonyford Road, Wombwell .. ..	208	0	0
No. 4, Marsh Street, Wombwell .. ..	246	0	0
No. 6, Marsh Street, Wombwell .. ..	191	0	0
No. 8, Marsh Street, Wombwell .. ..	191	0	0
No. 10, Marsh Street, Wombwell .. ..	191	0	0
No. 12, Marsh Street, Wombwell .. ..	220	0	0
No. 55, Church Street, Jump .. ..	241	0	0
No. 26, Hough Lane, Wombwell .. ..	179	0	0
No. 6, Rimington Road, Wombwell .. ..	79	0	0
No. 3, Robert Street, Wombwell .. ..	199	0	0
No. 240, Hough Lane, Wombwell .. ..	119	0	0
No. 155, Summer Lane, Wombwell .. ..	328	0	0
24 Grants .. ..	£4,371	18	0

## STANDARD GRANTS

Premises						Amount of Grant		
						£	s.	d.
No. 36, Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	..	..				127	15	0
Hill Top Farm, Hemingfield	..	..				29	0	0
No. 67, Barnsley Road, Wombwell	..	..				119	0	0
No. 5, Maynard Terrace, Wombwell	..	..				129	15	0
No. 74, Stonyford Road, Wombwell	..	..				129	0	0
No. 153, Barnsley Road, Wombwell	..	..				85	0	0
No. 108, Blythe Street, Wombwell	..	..				124	0	0
No. 33, Summer Lane, Wombwell	..	..				129	10	0
No. 2, John Street, Wombwell	..	..				130	0	0
No. 12, Kelvin Grove, Wombwell	..	..				106	15	0
No. 170, Barnsley Road, Wombwell	..	..				130	0	0
No. 76, Wath Road, Wombwell	..	..				16	0	0
No. 3, Maynard Terrace, Wombwell	..	..				123	10	0
No. 251, Cemetery Road, Jump	..	..				113	10	0
No. 49, Littlefield Lane, Wombwell	..	..				130	0	0
No. 57, Littlefield Lane, Wombwell	..	..				127	10	0
No. 221, Summer Lane, Wombwell	..	..				21	10	0
No. 3, School Street, Wombwell	..	..				136	0	0
No. 316, Hough Lane, Wombwell	..	..				24	0	0
No. 77, Summer Lane, Wombwell	..	..				31	0	0
20 Grants	..	..	..	..	..	£1,962	15	0

### Housing Repairs

The securing of repairs and renewals, the necessary inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal, etc., necessarily occupies a good deal of time in the Department. The work is unspectacular, very often frustrating and lengthy but vitally necessary, for without it a large number of houses would probably be allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation. The continued activity in house building in the area again created difficulty in securing the execution of repair and renewal work due to the small amount of labour being available to undertake this work. It was gratifying that at the end of the year the amount of work still outstanding was not considerable

The Rent Act, 1957, is still the subject of enquiries by both landlords and tenants but with the passage of another year there is further confirmation of the opinion I expressed when the Act first came into force. The completion of a printed form of notice, the



service of such notices on landlords, subsequent application for Certificate of Disrepair with all the intermediate stages and complications was overwhelming to many people and after an initial burst of enthusiasm which resulted in the service of Form G. on the landlord, many tenants have proved to be either too apathetic or afraid to take further action. Forms G originally completed in 1957 have been brought to the Department when applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been made.

During the year 226 Informal Notices were served and of these 76.5% were complied with. In addition, 88 notices brought forward from 1960 were also complied with. 53 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1962.

### **Damage by Mining Subsidence**

As in previous years many parts of the town were affected by mining subsidence. The present system of extracting coal and the fact that many seams which are relatively thin and near the surface give rise to rapid and severe movement in surface property. This is an evil which cannot be avoided apparently, but delay in having such damage made good is minimised by maintaining close liason with the Land and Mineral Officers of the National Coal Board in all three of the areas concerned in the district. Constant watch is maintained where damage is known to be occurring in order that action might be taken immediately if danger arises.

Many areas of the town which have sustained damage in the past continued to be affected in 1961. Parts of Station Road, Edward Street, Hough Lane, Summer Lane, Barnsley Road, Wilson Street Estate and Brampton Road, Wombwell, and parts of Broomhill, Hemingfield and Jump.

The serious situation which arose in Hemingfield during 1960 was to a great extent remedied before the end of the year. Movement continued in School Street, Tingle Bridge Lane, Beech House Road and Garden Grove, Hemingfield and Contractors were employed throughout the year making good subsidence damage.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Number of dwelling houses in the District ....	6024
2. Number of houses included in the above :	
(a) Back-to-back ....	Nil
(b) Single Back ....	16
3. Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere :	
Number of houses included in Representations made during the year :	
(a) In Clearance Areas ....	16
(b) Individual Unfit Houses ....	14
A.1 Houses Demolished	
In Clearance Areas :	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation :	
Houses Demolished ....	40
Persons displaced during the year ....	6
Families displaced during the year ....	5
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ....	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ....	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas	
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 :	
Houses Demolished ....	12
Persons displaced during the year ....	15
Families displaced during the year ....	5
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ....	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ....	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ....	Nil
A.2 Number of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ....	Nil

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1),	
Housing Act, 1957	5
Persons displaced during the year	20
Families displaced during the year	5
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18,	
Housing Act, 1957	Nil

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

(11) After informal action by local authority :	
By Owner	359
By Local Authority	Nil
(12) After formal notice under	
(a) Public Health Acts :	
By Owner	37
By Local Authority	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :	
By Owner	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :	
By Owner	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, -957)

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	
(a) Under Section 48	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under	
Sections 34 or 53	Nil

## E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year ....	Nil
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### 4. Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :

(a) Clearance Areas, etc. ....	15
(b) Overcrowding ....	11

### 5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted ....	1
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ....	Nil
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled ....	2

### 6. Overcrowding

Progress was better than last year, but was still very limited having regard to the size of the problem.

### 7. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year :

(a) By the local authority ....	62
(b) By Private Enterprise ....	68

### 8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) ....	Nil
(b) Improvements—Number of dwellings completed during the year ....	44
Formal applications received during the year ....	52
Applications approved during the year ....	52

### 9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses .... Advances approved in 89 cases



## Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1953, and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations. The earlier prejudice shown by certain people against the distribution of milk in bottles has subsided and the "old methods" of retailing milk are now completely forgotten.

Of the milk produced in your area, that of one farm is Ungraded and is sent for Pasteurisation. At the remaining nine farms, including the five largest herds, Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced. In four cases the milk is retailed in this area. In addition a large quantity of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk is retailed in the area. The milk produced and consumed within the Urban District continues to be of a high quality.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples of milk were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in the raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 47 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

139 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

### Samples of Milk Taken for Examination During 1961

TYPE OF MILK	TYPE OF TEST AND RESULTS					
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Neg- ative	Pos- itive
Ungraded ..	4	3	—	—	5	—
Tuberculin Tested	54	5	—	—	38	—
Pasteurised ..	7	—	7	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ..	8	—	8	—	—	—

In addition 100 samples were submitted for examination for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. There were 9 cases in which both the Ring Test and the Cream Culture showed positive results and arrangements were made with the farmer concerned immediately for a Veterinary Officer to carry out the necessary treatment. The number of positive results shows a slight decrease over last year, but it is known that the bacteria of Brucellosis is widespred and will continue to require a great deal of attention for some time to come. Where it was felt to be necessary steps were taken to have milk from affected herds pasteurised. In cases where unsatisfactory reports were received from the Laboratory action was taken with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the necessary improvements secured.

### Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 47 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designation in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk Special Designation Regulations 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961, the Food and Drugs

Authority became the Licensing Authority—the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences previously issued was passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

### **Meat Supply**

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a Public abattoir in a neighbouring town. The abattoir provides facilities for the slaughter and hanging of meat in modern conditions.

Meat is brought into the town and delivered direct to the retailers in covered, metal-lined vans with good hanging facilities. However, even with these closed, hygienic vans, careless or rough handling of the meat can lead to it being damaged and contaminated. Isolated instances of such malpractice were seen and dealt with, as were cases in which the meat handlers were not wearing the required type of overalls and head covers. A constant watch was maintained throughout the year to ensure that the meat supply is handled and transported in as clean and safe a way as possible. Whilst there is no place for complacency it can be said that meat handling continues to show some improvement.

### **Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets**

Having regard to the size of the Urban District there is a relatively large number of shops, bakehouses and other food premises. It is a matter of regret that more time cannot be devoted to such premises, but pressure of other duties militates against this. As many visits as possible are made to these premises but the time devoted to inspection is necessarily brief. Considerable advantage would be gained by making longer and more frequent visits, especially in a matter so important to the health of the community. Inspections of the various types of food premises were made as follows :—



					Number of Premises	Number of Premises
a)	Butchers Shops	....	....	....	16	143
b)	Grocers and General Dealers	....			79	237
c)	Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	15	28
d)	Wet Fish Shops	....	....	....	2	21
e)	Greengrocers	....	....	....	4	21
f)	Bakehouses	....	....	....	9	95
g)	Meat Products	....	....	....	6	37
h)	Markets	....	....	....	2	167
i)	Canteens and Cafes	....	....		9	26

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows :

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.)	....	6
Manufacture or sale of Ice-cream	.... ....	74

### Food Hygiene

Further progress was made under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and the subsequent amendments during the year. Improvements were secured at 19 food premises, including 2 licensed premises, a restaurant and 16 food shops. All the works carried out were by informal request and there is no doubt that the majority of those engaged in the food trades are conscious of the need for constant improvement in order to achieve the desired standard.

Generally speaking a reasonable standard is maintained in food handling, but cases frequently arise where attention must be drawn to practices which are contrary to the Regulations. Some of these cases occur through ignorance and some through carelessness. People who have had no previous experience of food handling may acquire a shop and find themselves in a world which is completely foreign to them. Every endeavour is made to persuade such people to adopt the correct methods of food handling, display etc., and to acquaint them with those parts of the legislation which affect them, but there have been cases where they have been unable to cope with the situation and have left the business concerned. In other cases they have adapted themselves to the new conditions and have proved themselves to be highly satisfactory.



A very important aspect of food handling is undoubtedly the attitude of the customer. Many times I have suggested that the customer, especially housewives, could play a large part in securing a relatively high standard of food handling. It is becoming increasingly evident that this is being understood more widely, but there are still many people who are far too careless when shopping and handling food. I would suggest that customers in food shops can play a great part in securing clean food by assisting the shop keeper in his efforts to protect all foodstuffs, by not handling food, taking care not to cough or breathe over food, prevent clothing from brushing against food, leaving dogs outside the premises etc.

Having purchased food which has been produced, handled, stored and sold in satisfactory conditions the housewife becomes the principal actor in a drama which is enacted in hundreds of homes every day. She has the good health of her family in her hands every time she prepares a meal for them and in the manner in which she stores food stuffs in the home. I am quite certain that there are many abdominal upsets which are caused by failure to observe elementary hygiene principles.

There is undoubtedly room for tremendous improvement in many households. When cases of infectious diseases arise, or when housing inspections are being carried out, the opportunity is taken to point out these matters and it is hoped that this effects some improvement. Such a task would be rendered immeasurably less difficult if the bacteria which cause food poisoning etc. were at least visible.

The improvements secured at food premises consisted of the provision of washing and toilet accommodation at two licensed premises, washing accommodation, food protection cases, installation of refrigerators, repairs and renewals of floors, walls, counters, fittings, and provision of First Aid Box in shops and food preparation rooms.

## **Markets**

It is virtually impossible to secure reasonable food handling standards in the open markets. The standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations is much lower than that required for permanent premises. The minimum standard is low and the unscrupulous trader all too frequently knows precisely how much to do to meet minimum requirements. Food handling in the markets is generally not satisfactory.

It is not difficult to appreciate the dangers to which food on market stalls is exposed. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to the stalls, both Markets adjoin the High Street where the constant passage of heavy traffic adds greatly to the dust in the air, flies and other insects cannot be effectively dealt with in the open air and obviously give rise to a lot of contamination, the stalls are low and the sheets used to cover the back and ends of the stalls must necessarily be of a temporary character, thus increasing the danger of contamination from animals and the feet of people using the markets. In addition the stalls are never properly cleaned and are used on non-market days for purposes entirely unconnected with food handling.

It is regrettable that there is no supply of water on the stalls and although there are washing facilities provided for ladies at the Public Conveniences in Station Road, this is a good distance from the Old Market and there are no facilities whatever for men. I would urge strongly that this position be given immediate and urgent consideration.

There are two solutions to the problem which I would recommend to you. Adequate sanitary and washing accommodation should be provided in the Old Market, i.e. a sufficient number of water closets and urinal accommodation along with washbowls and a good supply of hot and cold water for both ladies and gentlemen. In addition, a significant improvement would certainly be secured if a number of lock-up shops of a semi-permanent character could be provided for the sale of food of a more vulnerable character, e.g. fish, cooked meats, confectionery, biscuits, etc. In this way the standard of food handling in the markets could be raised and brought more into line with that insisted on in shops.

It has been suggested to you in previous reports that certain types of food which are not cooked before eating such as cooked meats, pies, cheese, biscuits, etc., should not be exposed for sale in the open air as it is virtually impossible to give them the measure of protection that food should have. Everything possible is done to have food in the markets protected against contamination and if the improvements suggested in the previous paragraph were implemented I have no doubt that it would be possible in future to render a much better report on the markets.



## **Hawkers of Food**

A radical change was secured in this traditional form of food trading with the passing of the West Riding General Powers Act, 1951. Section 76 of this Act empowered Local Authorities to require the registration of all Hawkets of Food within the area. The Council adopted this section and by the end of the year 61 hawkers had been registered. They were, in all cases, required to comply with the standards for mobile vehicles and in many cases excellent types of mobile shops have been brought into use. This is a most welcome improvement.

Although great efforts are made to exercise some degree of control over this type of trading, it is suspected that traders enter the area from other districts and that in most cases they fall short of this Department's requirements. I have toured various parts of the area during Friday and Saturday evenings in an endeavour to meet such traders. It is obvious that they consider themselves free of official supervision at such times and I have little doubt that in many cases they are selling food stuffs of an inferior nature. It is not possible to exercise control over the whole area at all times, and indeed it should not be necessary, in order to control the sale of such food.

As I have suggested in previous reports, there is ample proof that food hawkers should be required to conform to normal shop hours and I can see no reason why the Local Authority should not be in a position to require a substantial licensing fee, in order to provide some contribution to the General Rate Fund.

## **Ice Cream — Manufacture and Sale**

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 72 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

56 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below.

					Provisional Grades				
					Total No. of samples	1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	..	..	6	5	1	—	—		
„ „ 2	..	..	7	6	1	—	—		
„ „ 3	..	..	7	5	2	—	—		
„ „ 4	..	..	8	7	—	1	—		
„ „ 5	..	..	7	7	—	—	—		
„ „ 6	..	..	7	6	—	1	—		
„ „ 7	..	..	7	4	3	—	—		
„ „ 8			6	3	3	—	—		
„ „ 9			1	1	—	—	—		
TOTALS:—			56	44	10	2	—		

## Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

Hams	....	....	....	....	157 lbs. 0 ozs.
Stewed Steak	....	....	....	....	97 lbs. 14 ozs.
Tongue	....	....	....	....	43 lbs. 6 ozs.
Corned Beef	....	....	....	....	121 lbs. 15 ozs.
Beef Loaf	....	....	....	....	14 lbs. 4 ozs.
Luncheon Meat		....	....	....	30 lbs. 2 ozs.
Bacon	....	....	....	....	39 lbs. 4 ozs.
Pork	....	....	....	....	76 lbs. 10 ozs.
Chicken	....	....	....	....	92 lbs. 8 ozs.
Other Meats	....	....	....	....	13 lbs. 10 ozs.
Fruit	....	....	....	....	467 lbs. 14½ozs.
Tomatoes	....	....	....	....	168 lbs. 1½ozs.



Fish	....	....	....	....	....	26 lbs.	5 ozs.
Tinned Milk	....	....	....	....	....	18 lbs.	2 ozs.
Mixed Goods	....	....	....	....	....	453 lbs.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
Vegetables	....	....	....	....	....	327 lbs.	2 ozs.
Sausage	....	....	....	....	....	64 lbs.	4 ozs.
Cheese	....	....	....	....	....	53 lbs.	6 ozs.

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath town's refuse.

## Water Supply

The Dearne Valley Water Board is the water undertaking for this area and water supplied by them is of a good bacteriological standard. Samples are taken regularly in different parts of the area.

Isolated cases of insufficiency occur from time to time arising from lime etc. deposits in the services. In such cases the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services or, where necessary, to lay a larger diameter service.

Complaints are received occasionally of sediment and discolouration. This usually arises from turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs etc. These matters are quickly taken up with the Dearne Valley Water Board's Engineer, with whom close contact is maintained, and remedied with the minimum of delay.

Of 6,024 occupied houses in the township 6,021 are on the public supply. 18,800 people occupy these 6,021 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, except one farmhouse, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected in the Council's Brampton Road Estate, and for private development in Lundhill Road and Ewden Road.

## Public Baths

Samples of water from both bathing pools are taken at regular intervals throughout the bathing season. During 1959 and 1960 an increasing number of these samples proved to be unsatisfactory and

after a thorough and prolonged investigation in 1960 it was ascertained that the filtration system was no longer satisfactory. A report was made to the Council and authority given to replace the filters. However, owing to delay in delivery it was not possible for this to be done before the commencement of the swimming season in 1960. The greatest care was exercised during the swimming season, part of the oldest filters being dispensed with. Bath water Samples were taken frequently from all parts of both pools and the laboratory reports proved to be reasonably satisfactory.

At the end of the year preparations had begun for the installation of new filters, pipe lines, pumps etc., and it was hoped that all this work would be completed in time for the beginning of the new swimming season in 1962.

### **Atmospheric Pollution**

During the year 23 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Wombwell Main Colliery, Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths.

There was a reduction in the number of complaints received from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery. Emissions of black smoke were again recorded and periods of black smoke are known to have occurred during the early and late part of the day, but there is every prospect of a reduction in the amount of smoke emitted owing to changes proposed at the Colliery.

The chimney at the Public Baths, which is very low, again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities. People in the neighbourhood are justified in the complaints they make and I would urge that immediate consideration be given to the provision of more up to date and efficient steam raising equipment along with grit arresters.

In all the above cases contact was made with the managements concerned and requests for reductions in smoke emissions made.

Complaints received from the neighbourhood of the Wombwell Foundry and Engineering Company Limited arose from the cupolas and a convertor discharging smoke and grit into the atmosphere at a

low level. There are inherent difficulties in the processes which are carried out at the Foundry, but discussions with the management have shown that they are alive to the problems and desirous of effecting an improvement. Experiments have been carried out and some improvement had been shown by the end of the year. It is still not satisfactory however, and it may be necessary to replace the existing cupolas with new ones.

## **Spoil Banks**

All the Colliery Spoil Banks in the area are inspected from time to time and I am pleased to say that no nuisance arose from any of them during the year.

### **a) Mitchell Main Colliery**

Mitchell Main Colliery Spoil Bank has, since its 'face lift' and 'beauty treatment' assumed a comparatively pleasing appearance. The large amount of money which has been expended on securing this improvement would appear at this stage to be of little avail in beautifying the countryside. Near to it, and providing a dark and sombre background, is the rapidly increasing spoil bank connected with Darfield Main Colliery.

### **b) Darfield Main Colliery**

The new spoil bank in Netherwood Road continued to grow apace and, although it is such an irregular shape, has shown no signs of overheating during the year.

### **c) Wombwell Main Colliery**

This is a very large and awkwardly shaped stack and during the year there were signs of overheating. No serious nuisance arose, however, but part of the stack slipped on to the nearby road and caused it to be closed for some time.

### **d) Cortonwood Colliery**

Although this stack is situated outside the district, fires have in the past been serious and the pollution so heavy that it has drifted into parts of the Urban District. Serious attempts have been made to effect an improvement and although fires continue to burn in parts of the old stack, the amount of nuisance was reduced. The new stack is being controlled by levelling and con-



solidation and part of it is being covered with soil. In all cases where industrial furnaces, spoil banks and other non-domestic sources of pollution are concerned regular contact is maintained with the managements in an effort to reduce such pollution to a minimum.

### **Non Industrial Pollution**

In an area such as this, where there are 6,024 occupied houses and valuable bituminous coal is burned carelessly and wastefully the vast bulk of atmospheric pollution arises from domestic sources. All the smoke, soot and grit arising from domestic fires is discharged at a low level and causes damage to health, buildings, vegetation, etc. The amount of energy and money spent in efforts to maintain a fair degree of cleanliness in the face of such pollution is both unreasonable and unnecessary.

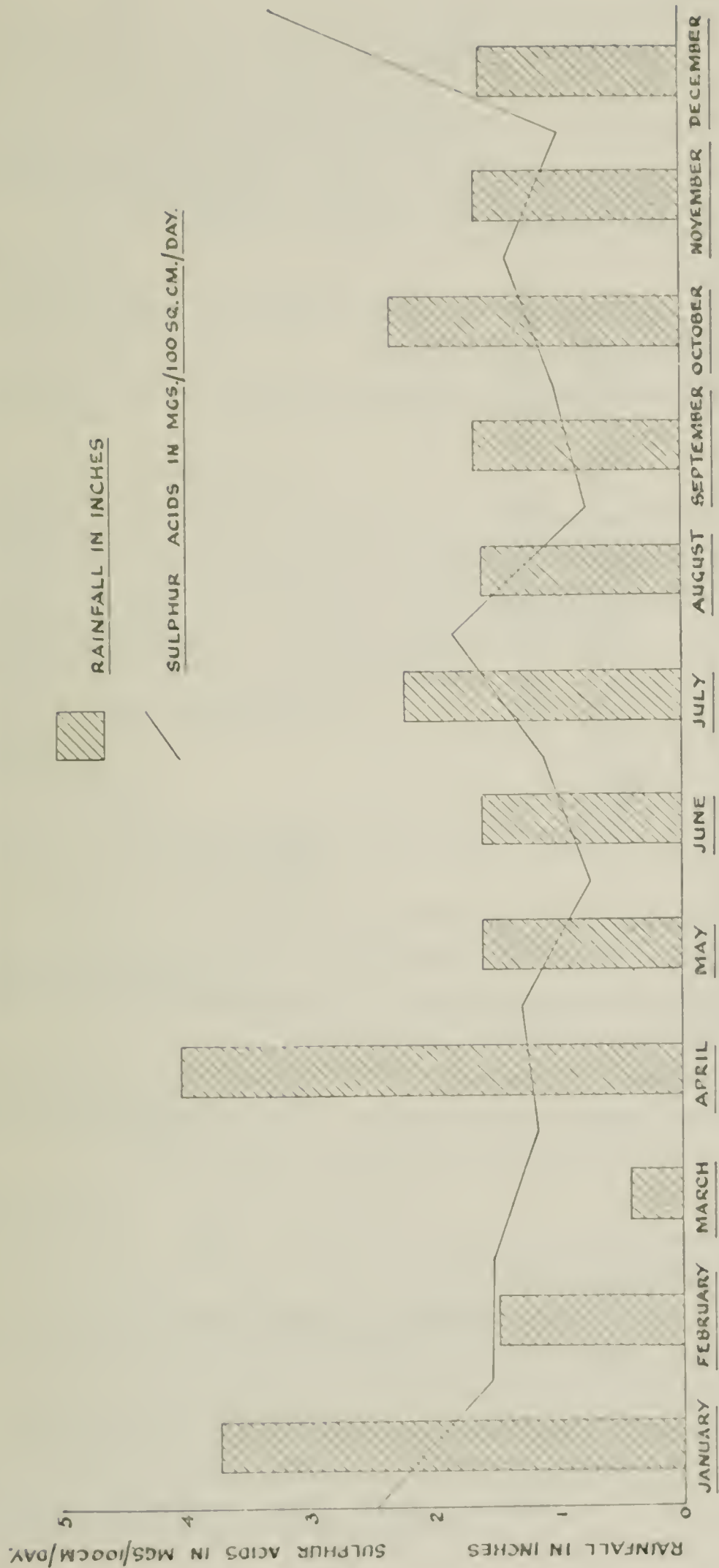
The biggest single obstacle to securing a clean atmosphere has been the question of miners' concessionary coal. Negotiations which have been proceeding for a considerable time were eventually concluded at national level when an alternative of a fixed annual amount of money was accepted in lieu of the concessionary coal. It is understandable that there has been suspicion in the minds of the miners' representatives concerning such an agreement and they were keen not to accept any alternative which would react adversely to them. I am quite sure that miners' wives especially, when they see and realise the benefits arising from the use of smokeless fuel, will readily accept the alternative methods of heating and cooking available.

There is an increasing awareness amongst people in general of the benefits to be derived from a clean atmosphere. During periods of temperature inversion when there is a build up of pollutants near ground level, there is ample visible evidence of the effect on exposed surfaces. The dirty, greasy deposit is there for all to see and it must be obvious that to be continually breathing an atmosphere which contains such matter causes great distress to those who suffer from bronchial and respiratory troubles and ever increasing damage to those who outwardly appear to be quite healthy.

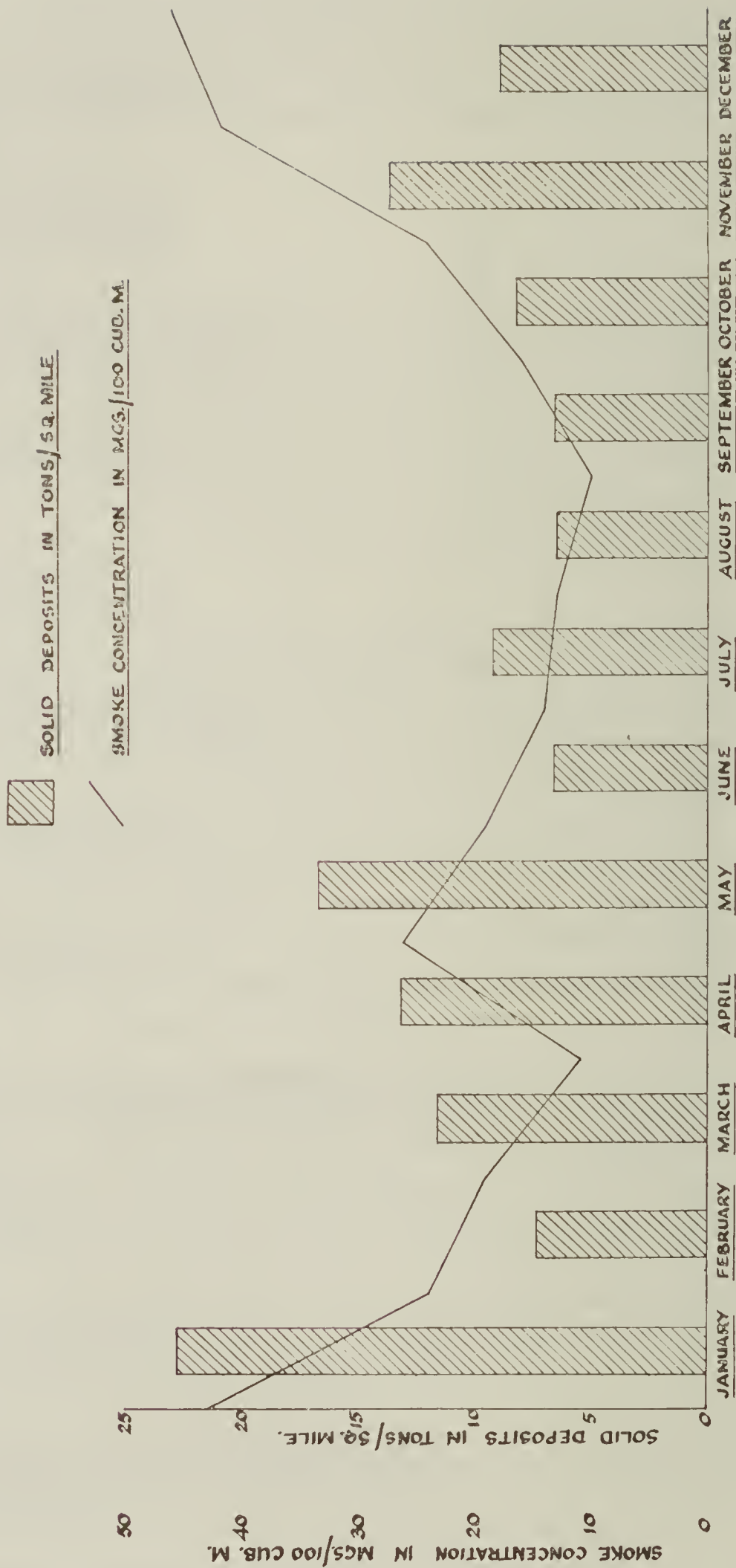
The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year.



# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1961



# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMINGWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1961



## Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 53 Factories as follows :

Factories with Mechanical Power ....	....	....	....	42
Factories without Mechanical Power ....	....	....	....	11

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bake-houses to which 95 visits were made. 143 visits to other factories were recorded.

Informal action was taken requiring the following :

Cleanliness (11)                      Sanitary Accommodation (12)

All these defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

## Shops Act, 1960. Section 38

78 visits were made to shops for the purpose of this Act. It is generally found that the premises inspected meet the requirements of this Section of the Act. 6 offences against the Act were discovered and all 6 were remedied. The defects were as follows :

Insufficient sanitary accommodation ....	....	....	....	3
No washing accommodation ....	....	....	....	3

## Moveable Dwellings

There were no dwellings of this type within the area at the end of the year.

37 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. Such caravans are usually occupied by itinerant dwellers who are engaged in collecting rags, scrap metals etc. The areas worst affected are Broomhill and Lundhill and the occupants of the caravans are frequently of an undesirable character. The absence of water supply, drainage, refuse storage, sanitary accommodation etc. invariably creates unsatisfactory conditions and the sites usually present a sorry spectacle indeed.

Land which is likely to offer any attraction to caravan dwellers is visited frequently and people in the neighbourhood generally inform my Department should any caravans be parked in the vicinity. In most cases such caravans are removed within a reasonable time. During the year the owners of three affected areas of land were asked to put up notices prohibiting caravans and other structures. This was done and was very helpful in dealing with the owners of caravans etc.

58 inspections were made during the year.



### **Verminous Premises**

6 Council owned houses and 13 privately owned houses have been disinfested during the year. The number of bug infestations appears to get less every year and those encountered were generally light in nature. A powder insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches.

### **Terminal Disinfection**

In certain cases of infectious disease, whether the treatment is at home or in hospital, disinfection is carried out. During the year 5 houses were so disinfected.

### **Offensive Trades**

There are no offensive trades within your district.

### **Rodent Control**

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works, and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens etc. are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the results have been most encouraging, showing that the regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past fourteen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Three of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. As much time as possible is devoted to Rodent Control.

Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.



	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- turai
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District .. ..	15	6025	326	6336	25
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification .. ..	3	52	18	73	—
(b) Survey under the Act ..	13	772	35	820	25
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) .. ..	—	—	207	207	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ..	298	824	260	1382	25
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats     Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .. ..	7	256	4	267	—
(b) Mice    Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .. ..	—	17	5	22	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the Local Authority .. ..	7	273	9	289	—
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ..	7	319	9	335	—
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

### **Hairdressers and Barbers**

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1961 25 premises, and 15 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

### **Betting and Gaming Act, 1960**

The Betting and Gaming Act, 1960 which came into operation during the year created a new type of premises—Betting Shops. It was foreseen that large numbers of adults would gather in such premises and situated as they were in well populated districts, frequently adjoining occupied houses, there was every possibility of nuisance and inconvenience to people living in the vicinity. In nearly all cases existing buildings were converted for this new purpose.

From the outset what was considered to be adequate sanitary accommodation was required, usually a water closet and adequate urinal accommodation. In addition a wash hand basin and hot and cold water were also required. It will be seen during the next year whether these measures have been effective.

At the end of the year there were 9 betting shops in the area and it was known that other new buildings were proposed.

### **Public Conveniences**

No new buildings were erected during the year and there is still need for further and improved public conveniences.

The Ladies' and Gentlemen's conveniences in Station Road were built over 30 years ago and do not meet modern requirements. The walls of both conveniences which consist of glazed bricks, are badly discoloured and crazy, the floors are unsatisfactory and there are no washing facilities for gentlemen. An additional block of public conveniences could with advantage be erected in the old market place. Such conveniences are also required in other parts of the town especially at Jump and Hemingfield in the vicinity of the principal omnibus stops.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition at all times but considerable difficulty is experienced in achieving this due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Appeals to the public to safeguard public property appear to have little effect.

### Sanitary Accommodation

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets      ....      ....      ....	7489	99.80
Pail Closets      ....      ....      ....	7	.09
Privy Middens      ....      ....      ....	8	.11

132 W.C.'s were constructed for new houses and other property. 44 additional W.C.'s were provided for existing property and 4 additional W.C.'s at factory premises. 2 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING - 1961

### Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles, two petrol driven and two diesel driven. Three are side-loading vehicles with all steel bodies and the other is a dual-tip diesel driven lorry of 18/20 cu. yd. capacity. The introduction of two diesel drive lorries has shown an appreciable reduction in fuel costs. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and clean and are a credit to the township.

I must once again stress one most unsatisfactory aspect, however. It is with regard to the housing and maintenance of the vehicles. The existing garage is inadequate, badly situated and cannot be kept warm enough to ensure the safety of the vehicles during the winter. The provision of improved garage accommodation is a matter of the utmost urgency.

With very little exception a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty was experienced at times due to the shortage, or unsuitability of labour. This is obviously a great handicap which is accenuated during holiday or sickness periods. Householders generally appreciate the high standard of the service maintained and are tolerant of any delay during the times of difficulty. In order to ensure that the work was carried out the Council authorised the working of overtime on Saturday mornings during the summer, and during the week in winter.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. The staff have no washing facilities, proper place for them to eat their lunch, or lockers in which they might keep clothing in which they come to work. In common with other industries I would recommend that urgent consideration be given to provisions of such facilities in the shape of washbowls, showers, lockers, dining room etc. These could be incorporated in a central depot which would also provide satisfactory garages for the lorries and a more up-to-date salvage depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3,154 loads of refuse were collected as follows:

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of Working Days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No. 1 Lorry 45 cwts.	573	1289	299	1.91	4.31
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. (Diesel)	625	2500	305	2.05	8.20
No. 4 Lorry 60 cwts.	945	2835	302	3.12	9.39
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts. (Diesel)	1011	3033	306	3.30	9.91

It is estimated that 3,154 loads weighed 9,657 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,547 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 513.4 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1 ton 10.94 cwts.

## Disposal

The whole of the town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and this was done efficiently and with the least possible nuisance.

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :—

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Brampton Road Tip ...	1,302	41.28
Wombwell Wood Quarry ...	1,825	58.72

### CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection £ s. d.	Disposal £ s. d.	Total £ s. d.
Cost per estimated ton ...	1 3 6	— 4 6	1 8 0
Cost per 1,000 population	602 12 0	116 0 0	718 12 0
Cost per 1,000 premises	1174 2 0	225 18 0	1400 0 0
INCOME ... ..	1892 0 0	120 0 0	2012 0 0
NETT COSTS ...	11337 0 0	2181 0 0	13518 0 0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 1 s. 11.96 d.

### Municipal Dust Bin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act 1936, 4,889 worn out bins have been replaced, 338 during the year under review.

There is little doubt that the operation of such a scheme as this is beneficial in many ways and the fact of having a good standard of refuse storage accommodation has been one of the factors in maintaining a weekly collection of domestic refuse.

### Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 21 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it, butchers' and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.



Sanitary Inspection of District

A total of 1,039 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and 1,365 re-visits were recorded.

226 Informal Notices were served and of these 173 were complied with. 53 relating to 53 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 673 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,707 such interviews during the year.

The following defects were remedied after the service of informal or formal notices, or after interview with persons concerned.

Repairs to Houses

Made dry—roof	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
Made dry—spouting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84
Made dry—Pointing or Structural Plaster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Damp Proof Course inserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Plaster work repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Window frames repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Door frames and Doors repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69
Firebacks repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Coppers re-set or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Sinks renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Copper firegrates renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Sash cords renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Chimneys repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Handrails fixed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Inspection chamber covers renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Sink gullies renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Vent shafts provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Inspection chambers constructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Choked drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	546

## Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	....	....	....	94
Water service pipes repaired	....	....	....	84
Water closet structural repairs	....	....	....	27
Additional sanitary accommodation	....	....	....	46
Conversion to water closet	....	....	....	2
Dust bins renewed or provided	....	....	....	338

## Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	....	....	....	14
Larger diameter water services installed	....	....	....	37
Accumulations of refuse cleared	....	....	....	37
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	....	....	....	12
Water services repaired	....	....	....	22
Verminous houses cleansed	....	....	....	19
Permanent ventilation provided	....	....	....	37
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	....	....	....	29
Food stores provided	....	....	....	6
Coal stores provided	....	....	....	2

Referred to other Departments:

Water Board; 35      Surveyor: 62

90 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

52 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, 25 relating to nuisances, 11 to sanitary accommodation, 9 to the provision of drainage and 7 to paving. 31 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

38 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All 38 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 5 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

### Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1962 was £1,830 15s. 9d. There is a slight increase compared with the previous year.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ... ..	183	3	2	10	1602	16	2
Textiles ... ..	5	9	0	0	65	8	0
Ferrous Metals ... ..	11	9	1	0	80	7	9
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	1	4	1	24	82	3	10
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1962, 2,788 tons of waste paper had been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £22,403.



## SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

#### Divisional Medical Officer:

R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

P. H. Brewin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Assistant County Medical Officer:

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball  
Dr. D. J. Fairclough  
Dr. H. W. Gothard  
Dr. G. Ingram  
Dr. J. Leishman  
Dr. K. Mathers

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell  
Dr. N. M. Piercy  
Dr. M. Scott  
Dr. M. E. Tapissier  
Dr. L. Taylor  
Dr. J. W. Whitworth

#### Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss C. Janse

#### Health Visitors:

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss)  
M. Baker (Miss)  
D. Gibson (Mrs.)  
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)  
M. E. Lee (Miss)  
M. Lloyd (Miss)  
G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)

F. A. Manley (Mrs.)  
B. McDonald (Mrs.)  
D. M. Parry (Mrs.)  
C. Totty (Mrs.)  
A. Thompson (Mrs.)  
(res. July, 1961)  
D. Westerman (Miss)  
A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

#### Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

E. Beever (Mrs.)

#### Clinic Nurses:

D. Hodgson (Mrs.)

J. Woodcock (Mrs.)  
(app. November, 1961)

#### Midwives:

B. Burtoft (Mrs.)  
(app. June, 1961)  
D. Crossley (Miss)  
(res. June, 1961)  
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)  
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)  
M. Hammerton (Miss)  
C. M. Hill (Mrs.)  
B. Horsfield (Mrs.)  
I. L. Jones (Mrs.)

I. O. Kilner (Mrs.)  
M. Marsland (Mrs.)  
(res. March, 1961)  
D. Newton (Mrs.)  
E. Parkes (Mrs.)  
E. A. Staley (Mrs.)  
M. Walters (Mrs.)  
L. Wilson (Mrs.)  
(app. June, 1961)  
M. Wroe (Mrs.)

**Home Nurses:**

M. Allen (Mrs.)  
M. Bexon (Mrs.)  
    (app. December, 1961)  
V. Beech (Mrs.)  
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)  
E. Brooks (Mrs.)  
F. Cartwright (Mrs.)  
N. C. Crofton (Miss)  
E. Cross (Mrs.)  
R. Edwards (Mrs.)

K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)  
M. Jones (Mrs.)  
    (res. September, 1961)  
M. McConnell (Mrs.)  
H. Padgett (Mrs.)  
B. Parker (Mrs.)  
R. E. Scott (Miss)  
E. A. Walker (Miss)  
    (res. November, 1961)  
C. Wilson (Mrs.)  
    (app. November, 1961)

**Mental Welfare Officers:**

M. Whiteley (Mrs.)

T. Burtoft (Mr.)  
    (app. April, 1961)

**Mental Health Home Teacher:**

E. Harrott (Mrs.)

**Speech Therapist:**

S. Holmes (Mrs.)

**Senior Clerk:**

L. S. Wrigg (Mr.)

## **DIVISIONAL REPORT**

### **Vital Statistics**

I have compiled a comparative table of the vital statistics for each of the County districts comprising Division No. 25, which I feel may be of interest to each separate authority in assessing how they stand in relation to the local figures generally.

### **Births**

The number of live births registered in the area in 1961 was 1,264, which was 32 fewer than in the previous year. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.6 per 1,000 compared with 16.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. Of these births 39 were illegitimate which represents 3.1% of the total births.

### **Stillbirths**

There were 29 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 22.4 compared with 18.2 for the previous year and with 18.7 for England and Wales.

### **Deaths**

The deaths assigned to the divisional area after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 849, which was exactly 90 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 11.1 compared with 9.8 in the previous year. You will notice in the table that this is lower than any of the other figures given for individual districts, but the other figures show adjusted rates. Unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the division.

### **Infant Mortality**

There were 28 infant deaths in the division during the year, exactly the same as in the previous year. 20 of these deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, compared with 21 in the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 22.9 as compared with 21.6 for the previous year. You will appreciate that this is very close to the national average with the administrative County standing at 24.6 and with England and Wales at 21.4.



## **Smallpox Vaccination**

There has been some improvement in the number of children vaccinated against the disease during the year 1961. During the year 554 children were vaccinated, and this compares with 495 in 1960, but with 678 in 1959. Last year I did express some fear that the changing age group would result in some permanent falling off in the number of children vaccinated. This appears to have been the case.

## **Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation**

Substantial progress was made during the year in immunising children against both diseases. The percentage of children under the age of 15 years immunised against Diphtheria rose from 74.0% to 80.4% during 1961. The pre-school group rose from 60.2% to 69.5% and the school group rose from 80.6% to 84.6%. Immunisation against Whooping Cough also showed some improvement with 69.0% of the 0—4 age group population immunised, an increase of almost 9%.

## **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

Detailed statistics of Poliomyelitis vaccination carried out to date is given in the appropriate tables. Summarising these, 28,600 people have received two doses of vaccine and of these 23,915 have received a third dose—quite a creditable response. It will be noted from the table that there is a gross disparity between the districts in the column headed '4th Doses,' but the reason for this is that the majority of these doses were carried out in the month of August by Dr. Brewin who was not on holiday, and before it could be extended to the remainder of the Division shortage of vaccine prevented further work.

# VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1961	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth ..	1,746	9,040	16·9	15·5	18·5	25·2	30·9
Darfield ..	2,018	6,890	17·4	13·1	24·4	25·0	48·8
Darton ..	4,718	14,090	15·7	15·2	21·6	22·1	30·3
Dodworth ..	1,857	4,140	17·5	16·0	26·3	13·5	26·3
Royston ..	1,452	8,550	16·7	17·7	26·5	27·2	46·4
Wombwell ..	3,850	18,810	15·2	13·8	17·2	24·5	27·5
Worsbrough ..	3,420	14,660	17·3	14·2	26·8	19·7	34·5
Rates for the Division ..	19,061	76,180	16·6 (Crude)	11·1 (Crude)	22·4	22·9	34·0
Rates for the Administrative County			17·4	13·4	20·2	24·6	34·2
England and Wales ..			17·4	12·0	18·7	21·4	Not available

# IMMUNISATION STATISTICS 1961

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years of age		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year
		No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		
Cudworth ..	9,040	593	69.7	90.0	69.5	98.5	58	174
Darfield ..	6,890	511	77.5	90.4	72.2	98.4	146	99
Darton ..	14,090	705	60.5	69.3	62.0	72.3	68	181
Dodworth ..	4,140	285	84.1	83.3	80.7	84.1	9	124
Royston ..	8,550	474	65.9	89.2	79.0	94.2	68	168
Wombwell ..	18,810	1,111	69.4	79.2	68.2	84.4	88	239
Worsbrough ..	14,660	926	70.0	71.3	68.0	73.2	117	274
Divisional Figures ..	76,180	4,605	69.0	80.4	69.5	84.6	554	1,259



# **POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION ... (WITH TWO DOSES)**

District	Position at 31st December 1960					Completed during 1961					Total at end of Year				
	Child- ren	Young Persons	Expec- tant Mothers	Adults	Totals	Child- ren	Young Persons	Expec- tant Mothers	Adults	Totals	Child- ren	Young Persons	Expec- tant Mothers	Adults	Totals
Cudworth..	2,024	837	386	63	3,310	277	29	26	351	683	2,301	866	412	414	3,993
Darfield ..	1,700	756	110	60	2,626	392	105	4	43	544	2,092	861	114	103	3,170
Darton ..	2,236	841	54	109	3,240	262	17	2	126	407	2,498	858	56	235	3,647
Dodworth	1,163	496	31	18	1,708	101	40	19	81	241	1,264	536	50	99	1,949
Royston ..	1,590	493	13	19	2,115	55	26	8	41	130	1,645	519	21	60	2,245
Wombwell	4,287	823	97	105	5,312	536	191	8	314	1,049	4,823	1,014	105	419	6,361
Worsbrough	2,985	498	231	94	3,808	555	94	31	89	769	3,540	592	262	183	4,577
Barnsley Schools..	355	196	—	—	551	—	—	—	—	—	355	196	—	—	551
Occupation Centre	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
National Coal Board ..	122	1,808	—	165	2,095	—	—	—	—	—	122	1,808	—	165	2,095
Divisional Totals..	16,474	6,748	922	633	24,777	2,178	502	98	1,045	3,823	18,652	7,250	1,020	1,678	28,600

# POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION — (WITH THREE DOSES)

District	Position at 31st December, 1960				Completed during 1961				Total at end of Year			
	Child- ren	Young Persons	Others	Totals	Child- ren	Young Persons	Others	Totals	Child- ren	Young Persons	Others	Totals
Cudworth ..	1,018	500	237	1,755	673	86	351	1,110	1,691	586	588	2,865
Darfield ..	1,432	545	124	2,101	151	160	61	372	1,583	705	185	2,473
Darton ..	2,190	673	57	2,920	356	37	145	538	2,546	710	202	3,458
Dodworth ..	729	151	27	907	208	59	37	304	937	210	64	1,211
Royston ..	1,369	413	11	1,793	91	68	129	288	1,460	481	140	2,081
Wombwell ..	2,940	634	127	3,701	1,206	201	157	1,564	4,146	835	284	5,265
Worsbrough ..	2,357	348	139	2,844	1,217	175	181	1,573	3,574	523	320	4,417
Barnsley Schools..	359	48	—	407	—	—	—	—	359	48	—	407
National Coal Board ..	105	1,627	6	1,738	—	—	—	—	105	1,627	6	1,738
Divisional Totals	12,499	4,939	728	18,166	3,902	786	1,061	5,749	16,401	5,725	1,789	23,915
												2,315

## **School Health Service**

Substantial progress was made with routine school medical inspection during the year, although the total number of children inspected only rose by 300. Many schools were visited which were long over-due, and that in itself is a very satisfactory achievement. Table I shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

### **Mantoux Testing of School Entrants**

This service continued during the year with very satisfactory results. It has now become a matter of course that the number of children positive because of B.C.C. Vaccination far exceeds those who are positive for natural reasons.

Contract tracing from one of the six cases concerned led to the detection of one adult active case and another child with a primary focus in the family. This is regarded as an important preventive measure. See Table II.



**TABLE I**  
**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND**

District	No. of children in-spected	No. satis-factory	No. Un-satis-factory	Eye		E.N.T.		Heart		Lungs		Orthopaedic		Others	
				Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth ..	604	602	2	22	63	6	52	—	1	3	11	6	10	10	31
Darfield ..	451	450	1	—	41	7	14	1	5	1	6	4	9	8	40
Darton ..	645	644	1	45	74	8	16	—	4	—	5	4	14	21	35
Dodworth ..	249	247	2	16	15	3	6	—	7	—	1	—	7	9	11
Royston ..	624	624	—	48	87	11	26	1	7	1	1	3	9	18	37
Wombwell ..	762	759	3	74	159	16	19	1	6	2	13	7	13	26	39
Worsbrough ..	604	602	2	60	92	6	25	—	5	1	16	7	14	5	33
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>226</b>

## SPECIALIST CLINICS

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Guidance
Cudworth	144	51	4	22	24
Darfield	104	12	3	8	3
Darton	213	43	2	17	34
Dodworth	65	4	2	—	6
Royston	115	33	5	8	5
Wombwell	362	16	11	16	29
Worsbrough	257	22	10	18	40

### Minor Ailment Clinics and School Clinics

District							M.A.C. Cases Treated	S.C. No. seen by doctor
Cudworth	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	232
Darfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	64
Darton	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	201
Dodworth	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	18
Royston	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	135
Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	29
Worsbrough	....	....	....	....	....	....	834	80

### Speech Therapy

							No. of children	Total attendances
Cudworth	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	127
Darfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18
Darton	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	104
Dodworth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	23
Royston	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	76
Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	182
Worsbrough	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	175
Wombwell Special School	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	187

**TABLE II**  
**MANTOUX TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS**

District	No. of children offered	No. of children accepting	Acceptance Rate	No. of children negative	No. of children positive because of B.C.G.	No. positive other than B.C.G.	Total Positive	% Positive other than B.C.G.	Referred by Chest Physician
Cudworth ..	161	132	82%	127	1	4	5	3.0	4
Darfield ..	113	100	88.5%	98	2	—	2	0.0	Nil
Darton ..	146	117	80.1%	117	—	—	—	0.0	Nil
Royston ..	144	117	81.2%	117	—	—	—	0.0	Nil
Wombwell ..	418	384	91.8%	379	4	1	5	0.26	1
Worsbrough ..	217	193	89%	186	6	1	7	0.53	1
Totals for Division..	1,199	1,043	87%	1,024	13	6	19	0.53	6



## Chiropody Service

Table III shows the work carried out by the Chiropody Service during the year. In six of the districts the service is run as a direct service of the County Council, but in Darfield the Trustees of the Darfield Nurse's Home have continued to run their scheme very successfully on an agency basis for the County Council. This year I have managed to obtain some estimates of the population of people of pensionable age in each district. This has enabled me to give an approximate number of pensioners who are availing themselves of the service. This has shown that the demand is remarkably constant from district to district with the possible exception of Dodworth where a special problem with regard to feet seems to exist.

**TABLE III**  
**CHIROPODY SERVICE**

Area	Estimated Population of Pensioners	% of Pensioners receiving treatment	No. of sessions held	No. of patients treated in clinic or Surgery		No. of treatments carried out in clinic or surgery		No. of patients treated at home		No. of treatments carried out at home	
				Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped
Cudworth ..	1,020	15·1	44	94	3	333	12	61	1	212	6
Darfield ..	775	23·8	97	170	4	860	13	74	3	342	8
Darton ..	1,720	17·7	140	221	12	1,069	40	85	5	437	32
Dodworth ..	360	42·5	74	123	1	551	2	30	3	108	8
Royston ..	1,050	21·0	95	187	3	736	14	34	2	213	6
Wombwell ..	2,150	20·5	140	350	7 1 Ex- pectant Mother	1,117	27 2 Ex- pectant Mothers	92	2	321	8
Worsbrough ..	1,620	16·0	118	187	3	875	15	72	2	211	11
Divisional Totals ..	8,695	20·4	708	1,332	33 1 Ex- pectant Mother	5,541	123 2 Ex- pectant Mothers	448	18	1,844	79

## Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 610 compared with 670 in the previous year. There were 655 institutional confinements compared with 647 during the previous year. This was the first full year in which Trilene Analgesia was available to all patients, and it is noteworthy that 88% of all patients had some form of analgesia during their domiciliary labour. These were distributed as follows:

Pethidine alone ....	33
Gas and Air alone ....	83
Gas and Air and Pethidine ....	122
Trilene alone ....	109
Trilene and Pethidine ....	190
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Total ....	537
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## Ante-Natal Clinics

A total of 2,782 attendances was made by 624 women at ante-natal clinics in the Division during the year. The number of new cases attending was 548. In addition to this, 210 mothers made 231 attendances at post-natal clinics during the year. Relaxation classes were run in various parts of the Division, and a total of 1,136 attendances was made.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinic in Summer Lane, Wombwell, showed a slight increase, compared with the previous year, but even so this clinic cannot be regarded as fulfilling a very useful function. During the year 40 patients made 149 attendances, and in addition to this, 346 attendances were made at relaxation classes run by the midwives.

## Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the Division continued to thrive, and 1,268 new cases attended under the age of one year. During 1961 a total of 3,334 children made 40,098 attendances at local authority child welfare clinics. This compares with 3,018 children who made 34,743 attendances in the previous year.



In contrast to the ante-natal clinic, the infant welfare clinic held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the New Clinic in Summer Lane, made very great progress indeed. During the year 620 children made 6,043 attendances, an average of over 60 per session. This increase has been so rapid that I am showing a small table below giving attendances over the past three years.

At the Jump Centre where 48 sessions were held, 78 children made 1,219 attendances, compared with 36 children making 844 attendances in the previous year.

Growth of Infant Welfare Clinic, Wombwell		
Year	No. of children	Attendances
1959	298	4,644
1960	317	4,719
1961	620	6,043

### Health Visiting

The staffing position with regard to health visiting remains stable and some progress was made in recruiting clinic nurses to relieve health visitors of some of the routine work. The total number of effective visits carried out by health visitors during the year was 28,952. The small table below shows the work carried out in detail.

	No. of children under 5 years visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year		Children 1-2 years Total Visits	Children 2-5 years Total Visits	Other Cases Total Visits	No. of families and households visited
		1st Visits	Total Visits	1st Visits	Total Visits				
Effective Visits ..	4,273	218	578	1,227	7,316	4,636	5,530	11,470	4,486
No Access Visits ..		24	72	316	1,113	472	657	1,020	15

The scheme for testing of babies for the presence of Phenylketonuria was continued during the year, and the health visiting staff tested 1,165 babies, all of whom were negative. This compares with 847 babies in the previous year, but this was the first full year of testing. The figure for 1961 represents 92.2% of the births during the year.

### Home Nursing

The Home Nurses in the division made 46,895 visits during the year 1961, compared with 47,464 visits during 1960. 39,985 of these visits were to 'medical' cases, 6,504 to 'surgical' cases and 217 visits were made to Tuberculosis patients. The most noticeable change in these figures is the acute fall in visits to Tuberculosis patients who in the previous year received 680 visits. 55% of the patients attended were over the age of 65 years, and this category claimed nearly 75% of the visits.

### Loan on Equipment

I think perhaps the availability of this service has not been appreciated by the public, and I give below the issues of equipment made during the year. This may demonstrate the range which has and is being provided in the year.

	No. of Issues							
Bedding—blankets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
pillows	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
pillowcases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
sheets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Bed Cradles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Bed Pans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146
Bedsteads with self-lifting poles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Bedsteads—other	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Commodes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Cushions—Dunlopillo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fracture Boards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Bed Rests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
Mattresses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Pressure Rings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56



Rubber Sheets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Urinal Bottles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86
Crutches	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Walking Aids	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Wheel Chairs—Adult	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Wheel Chairs—Junior	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Footbath	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Adult Cot	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Draw Sheets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Feeding Cups	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

The issue of this material is for temporary cases. The responsibility for permanent cases rests with the Ministry of Pensions, but in many cases we have made temporary loans until the permanent loan is available.

### Home Help Service

The Home Help Service again provided the service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 90.8% compared with 92% in the previous year. The total number of households assisted during the year was 821, compared with 729 in 1960. The number of hours received rose slightly to a total of 125,309. 139 part-time home helps were employed.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### A. Cases ascertained to be mentally subnormal and subject to be dealt with in 1961:

Number in which action was taken on reports by:

					Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Local Education Authority:							
	(a)	While at school or liable to to attend school ....			4	2	—	—
	(b)	On leaving Special School ....			2	1	1	3
	(c)	On leaving Ordinary School ....			1	1	—	—
ii.	Police or by the Courts ....				—	—	—	—
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc). ....				2	1	—	2
					9	5	1	5

### B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1961:

						Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	By reason of death	....	....	....	....	—	1	—	—
ii.	De-classified	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
iii.	Removal to Hospitals	....	....	....		—	1	—	1
iv.	Transfer to other districts		....	....		—	—	—	1
						<hr/>			
						—	2	—	2

### C. Particulars of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1961:

					Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Care and Guidance	....	....	....	28	17	74	99

### Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients

#### Particulars of sub-normal patients:

					Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Wombwell	Mrs. E. Large	....	....	....	14	9	4	7
Hemsworth	Mrs. Towel	....	....	....	—	2	—	1
Barnsley C.B.	Miss Smith	....	....	....	5	1	2	4
					19	12	6	12

During the year 1961 there were 34 severely sub-normal children in the division who were under 16 years of age. 31 were in full-time attendance at the three Training Centres. The remaining three were unable to be catered for due to physical as well as mental disability.

At the Wombwell Training Centre there is only provision for 27 pupils and at the end of the year 34 pupils were attending.

I am pleased to say that work has been started on both the extension and alterations to The Gables Training Centre, and the building of the new Adult Centre. I hope to see both buildings completed before the end of 1962.

### Group Training

For the mentally sub-normal adults who are unable to attend a Training Centre, Group Training Classes are held in various parts of the Division, and in cases of physical handicaps or domestic commitments home visits are made.



Four Group Training Classes are held in the following districts:

Monday	9-45 a.m. to 3-45 p.m. Darby and Joan Club, Royston (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Tuesday	9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Parish Hall, Wombwell (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Wednesday	9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. W.R.C.C. Clinic, Worsbrough (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Friday	9-45 a.m. to 3-45 p.m. Infant Welfare Centre, Darton (Mrs. E. Harrott)

During the year 3 males and 20 females attended the Group Training Classes and 8 females and 1 male were visited by the teacher to give home tuition.

### Wombwell Training Centre

During the year the Training Centre had 34 pupils on its register, which was seven more than the original establishment.

The following table shows the distribution of the pupils in age groups.

	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16+ yrs.
Males	3	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	4
Females	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	8

Miss Lister commenced on the N.A.M.H. Training Centre at Sheffield last September, and in her place on a temporary basis we were happy to welcome Miss Smith.

Thanks are again due to the Parent Teacher Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parent Association has donated to the Centre a tape recorder. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five-day Whitsuntide holiday for 15 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough.

The staff and the children had their annual day's outing to Cleethorpes, and also enjoyed a half-day's outing to Goole to the residence of Canon and Mrs. Adkins. Due to the structural alterations to the Training Centre the Garden Party and Open Day were not able to be held. A Christmas Fair and Party were held in the Wombwell Church Hall. The hiring of the hall was paid for by the Parent Association and presents to the value of ten shillings each were presented to the children.

### **Accommodation**

During the past year ten cases have been admitted to hospital, for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents.

### **Mental Health—Psychiatry**

During the first year of the New Mental Health Act, 1959, the Mental Welfare Officers assisted in the admission to Storthes Hall Hospital of thirty-eight patients. Many more were admitted informally via the General Practitioners. In the course of the year there were thirty-four requests for after-care for patients from the Storthes Hall Hospital.

The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted at two clinics in the area. The Psychiatric Clinic held on a Wednesday afternoon at the Beckett Hospital and the Child Guidance Clinic on Thursday afternoons at 6 Victoria Road, Barnsley.

# DISPOSAL OF THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ON THE SUPERVISION REGISTER FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION

Age Groups	Receiving Training			Working	Assisting in the Home	Training offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
	Occupation Centre	Group Training	Home Teaching					
FEMALES:								
Under 16 years ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Over 16 years ..	12	20	8	21	15	—	4	1
MALES:								
Under 16 years ..	19	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Over 16 years ..	6	3	1	39	20	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	49	23	9	63	35	—	9	1

(1 Male over 16 years, who is attending the group training classes, is mentally ill.)







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